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[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] FRIDAY, JUNE 7th, 1799. [TEN CENTS SINGLE.]

BOSTON, May 27.

Capt. [illegible] last arrived from London the armed ship Minerva, commanded by Capt. Stephen Turner. By this arrival we have been favored with London Papers to the 11th of April, *from which (having constantly in view the Truth which is "our Guide") we have selected and presented to our patrons without colouring, addition, or extenuation, as accurate and impartial an account, as we could collect, of the momentous transactions of the Belligerent Powers. We do not presume to deliver any opinion of our own, but having given all the information we possess, our readers will make their deductions from the interesting intelligence.* (Chronicle.)

VIENNA, March 2.

Letters from Constantinople of the 3d February state, that Buonaparte and several of his officers and soldiers (even the turncoats) that he had established the French calendar in Egyt, and sent a Courier to Tippoo Saib.

A letter from Constantinople of the 5th says, a Tartar Courier arrived here yesterday. He comes from Acre, and brings dispatches from Guzzan Achmed Pacha, Generalissimo of the troops of Syria and Egypt, of which the following is an extract:

"Buonaparte, whom God confound, has written me a letter, in which he advises me, that he had learned I was making great prepations for war, and that he desired to know if they were intended against him; if so, that he would come to search for me in my own country, and treat me as I deserved I answered him as became me, that these prepartions were entirely destined against the miscreants; that he might without giving himself the trouble, wait for me at Cairo, where I hoped to be shortly, and where God would decide between him and the Grand Seignior, the edge of whose sword, with the help of the Almighty, will smite off the heads of his enemies. All the letters and ordinances of the French in that country are dated "the first year of Egyptian Liberty" The Arabs did not succeed in their late attack against Buonaparte.

"The French who have been set at liberty, will be conveyed to France in Austrian vessels."

From the Vienna Gazette.

CONSTANTINOPLE Feb. 18.

The Porte has received assurance from Degezar Pacha, that he will, with pleasure, accept the honourable commission delegated to him, to rescue the sacred land of Egypt out of the hands of infidels; and that he will immediately prepare to fulfil the views of the Porte with a body of 50,000 men.

According to some accounts, the English Commander, Sir Sydney Smith, left Constantinople on the 16th February, to proceed with the combined fleet to Alexandria, and undertake decisive operation against that city.

LONDON, April 5.

The discussions relative to neutral nations, say the Paris Journals of the 12th, have been continued in the Council of Five Hundred; there is every appearance that it will finish by granting a part of what is demanded. The Danish Minister awaits the sequel of this discussion, in order to resume the negociations. The Government appears to feel the necessity, at the approach of a war, perhaps general, of shewing a certain degree of condescension towards neutral powers. A proceeding which has lately taken place shews how they are actuated by this impression; it is the sending an American Minister to revive the French party. It is the Minister of Marine who most strenuously advises this conduct, because he depends upon the Americans alone to provision the colonies.

RASTADT, March 15.

Certain information has been received, that the French army is retreating. The Austrian army under the command of the young Austrian hero, is advancing with rapid speed in two columns. The grand army, commanded by the Archduke in person, has already arrived near Pfullendorf, while 25,000 of the left wing are advancing against Pforzheim.

OFFENBOURGH, March 15.

Unexpected changes are suddenly making in the plans of the French. The orders issued this day from the head-quarters of Jourdan are not a good omen for the Revolutionists, who expected their friends would march straight to Vienna. We do not yet know what has passed; but the paymaster General of the French army has been ordered back immediately over the Rhine to Strasbourg. The couriers coming from Paris for the army are to go by the frontiers of Alsace to Basle, from whence their dispatches will be forwarded to their destination. It is certain that Jourdan has halted and abandoned his plan of marching towards the Danube. We are afured that the French army will only act on the defensive. The head quarters of Gen. Jourdan have been removed back from Dullinhan to Stublingen. Some persons, who have an opportunity of being well informed on the subject, assert, that Jourdan does not feel himself strong enough to hazard an engagement with the Austrian army, and that consequently he is obliged to content himself with covering Switzerland.

P. S Orders have been received, for putting Kehl, as soon as possible, in a better state of defence.

LAKE of CONSTANCE, March 12.

To day the French again attempted to force the position of Gen. Hotze at Feldkirch, but did not succeed. He is very strongly posted, and his troops defend themselves with the utmost bravery. The French have sent 50 waggons with their wounded to St. Gall. They attacked the entrenchments of Gen. Hotze six several times, and were as often repulsed.

All the peasants in the Voralberg are in requisition to rise in a mass.

STUTGARD, March 15.

Accounts have been brought here by strangers who arrived from the neighbourhood of Memmingen, that Gen Hotze, after having received a reinforcement of 10,000 men, repulsed the French, in his turr, on the 8th and 9th, and that he had already advanced as far as Vaduz. We are assured that the action of the 10th was decisive.

LUCERNE, March 13.

We have received the following details respecting the expedition of Gen. Lacourbe. On the 5th, that General, at the head of 12,000 men began his march from Bellinzone, & entered the valley of Misox. After a slight contest, he repulsed the enemy's advanced posts. On the 6th and 7th, the French continued to advance, and after two very brisk engagements, they penetrated by St Bernard into Rheinwald The attacks on the side of Porchiava, Bergwell, & Splugnerberg, were nothing but feints. All the French troops, to the number of 16,000 men, put themselves in motion on the 6th. Their plan seems to be, to penetrate by the mountains into the Tyrol.

March 18.

The French have gained new advantages in the country of the Grisons on the frontiers of the Tyrol.

Extract of a letter from Puossen, on the Frontiers of the Tyrol, dated March 19.

"*War has commenced in a country which never has been before, in the memory of man, the theatre of war, and even in countries seldom visited by travellers. The French have penetrated by the rocks of Lower Engadine into the vallies of Montafun and Selnau. They are already masters of the several passes and bridges of the Inn. They mean to penetrate as far as Inspruck. This bold movement on the part of the Republicans has given much anxiety to the Austrians. Orders have already been given to the companies of marksmen, and the corps of militia of Leehthal, to advance with all possible dispatch to the banks of the Inn.—We are assured that the French forces amount to 10,000 men. Cannon have been sent off for the defiles of Jams and Klaus. Yesterday a courier from the army took his route thro' our countries with dispatches for the Archduke Charles; a proof that the roads through the mountains are not safe.—General Laudon is charged with the defence of the important position near Landeck.*

Letter from Citizen Laudier, adjutant of General Massena

Head Quarters, at Coire, 26 Ventose, (March 14.)

DEAR FRIEND,

You have, no doubt, received the letter which I wrote to you some days ago, in which I gave you an account of our first successes in the Grison country. Our victory is now complete. The whole country is ours. Very few of all the Austrians who were there have escaped. We have taken from 11 to 12,000 prisoners, 10 standards of the Grison militia, and a number of Austrian ensigns. Many more would have been taken had they not been thrown down the precipices. There are no longer any Austrians in the Grison country, except those who have saved themselves in the mountains, where they will soon be obliged to surrender.

It was General Casabianca who advanced from the Valteline, made himself master of the valley of Engadin, and took possession of the heights which separate the Grisons from the Tyrol.

By the taking of the Grison country by the French, the theatre of war is removed to a greater distance from Switzerland.

March 20.

A provisional municipality was appointed at Coire, and a tree of liberty planted on the 12th. Preparations are making to hold the Primary and Electoral Assemblies through the whole of the Grisons, to choose deputies for the Helvetic Legislative Body at Lucerne.

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO THE ARMY.

Head Quarters, at Coire, 26 Ventose, (16th March.)

BRAVE SOLDIERS,

When the Executive Directory of the French Republic, yielding to the wishes of an oppressed People, instructed me to call upon the Austrian Commander to evacuate the Grison territory with his Troops, you did not expect that you should be called upon to fight; but you were compelled so it by the resistance with which you were opposed.

The passages of the Rhine, forced marches, difficult roads, privation of every sort, extreme cold, entrenchments, redoubts, forts, all you have surmounted, and in five days you have made Ten Thousand Prisoners, taken Forty pieces of Cannon, a considerable quantity of Ordnance Stores, and Five Standards. I do not mention the other 20 Standards from the Grison Companies in the enemy's pay. They were deluded Peasants, and not formidable Enemies.—In a word, you have taken positions in the Voralberg; you occupy all the Grison Country, and you have restored that People to themselves and to Liberty.

Such are your labours and their consequences. These labours do you honour, and their result must teach the Enemy that the brave Troops of the Armies of the Rhine and of Italy have not degenerated.

Your glory is pure, brave Soldiers. I do not even suspect that any excess which I have had to punish is to be ascribed to you. It is the work of a few cowardly insidious individuals. But these men are always the scourge of the vanquished, and frequently they have tarnished the glory of the vanquishers; Soldiers remove them from you, and let justice, when it strikes, ever find them out of your ranks. Then, while you are an example of courage and bravery, you will never cease to be the models of good conduct and discipline

(Signed) MASSENA.

Citizen Massena, General of division, commander of the army of Helvetia, to the Executive Directory.

Coire, 27 Ventose, (March 17.)

Citizens Directors,

General Lecourbe who was to proceed against Finstirminster, and who I informed you in my last dispatch was at Sylva Plema, in following his route fell in with the Austrians in force, completely beat them, took 2 pieces of cannon, and made 2000 prisoners. He pursued them, and I can almost assure you, from the dispositions which have been made, that an equal number of prisoners will still fall into our hands, which will make the loss of the enemy from ten to eleven thousand men.

In the present situation of affairs I thought the importance of this success so great as to merit being communicated to you by an extraordinary courier.

Health and respect,

(Signed) MASSENA.

P. S. Citizens Directors, I open my letter to inform you of the real loss of the enemy, transmitted to me by General Lecourbe in a second dispatch received this moment by his Aid de Camp.

The number of prisoners, at the period when he sent off his dispatch, amounted to 3600 Austrians, among which are a Lieut Colonel, two Majors, and 50 officers. The enemy likewise lost a great number in killed and wounded. We have taken from them a great quantity of military stores—there are about thirty cases of cartridges,—These were the more acceptable, as our troops might have been in want of them.

General Lecourbe is in pursuit of the enemy—by this time he will have taken position at Finsterminster.

I cannot sufficiently praise the conduct of Gen. Lecourbe and the troops under his command, who have never been disconcerted, either by the difficulty of the roads, the excessive severity of the cold, nor the enormous quantity of snow, and who have derived new strength from the very obstacles they had to surmount.

The new conscript levies, the first time they were in action, on every occasion displayed a courage which was admired by the oldest soldiers in the army.

(Signed) MASSENA.

MANHEIM, March 18.

Bernadotte, the general in chief, arrived yesterday in this city A courier, whom he met on his way, and who, it is said, was from General Jourdan, communicated to him important dispatches. Nothing has transpired relative to their contents; but thus much is certain, that the orders to bombard Philipsburg have been countermanded.

It is remarkable, that this is the second time this general has revoked his orders to attack this fortress, after the arrival of couriers from the Upper Rhine.

This morning there have been many discharges of artillery to announce the Victories of General Massena in the Grison country.

BREGENTZ, March 21.

General Bellegrade has advanced from Tyrol over Mount Adleberg to join General Hotze, and, with generals Laudon and Hiller, is at Feldkirch. Hotze is arrived here. All communication between this and Switzerland is cut off. Fifty French soldiers have entered Constance, and 400 under general Rey have occupied the small town of Moersburg. Two thousand two hundred of General Auffenburg's corps have escaped over the mountains into the Tyrol. General Auffenburg received three wounds—none however mortal: The French in their several actions with General Hotze & Auffenburg lost many thousand men. At Bregentz, pontoons have been collected for a secret expedition. The four Salis, and all the members of the old Grison government, have been carried prisoners to France.

LINDAU, seven o'clock, evening of the 21st March.

This moment gen. Hotze with 12,000 Imperialists entered this city, and established his head quarters at the house of Monsr. Porselieres. He is to march immediately to drive the French from Buchon.

MENGENON, March 22.

The Archduke Charles has this moment passed through this town on horseback, to establish his head quarters at Hohenthengen. Jourdan is at Stockach or Engen.

A smart action was fought yesterday in the Lordship of Durmentingen, belonging to the Taxis, and afterwards near Saulgau, and again between Koenigseck and Alschausen. No general battle has yet taken place, the French evading it; the Austrians are, however, pressing forward with decision, to cut off the retreat of the fugitives, & we look with confidence to the issue. In this neighbourhood upwards of 800 Frenchmen have been made prisoners. A great number of wounded republicans are arrived at Eidengen.

ULM, March 23.

On the 22d, the head quarters of the Archduke Charles were advanced to Pfullendorff, to which place the magazines from hence, Gunsburg, and Memmingen, are this day ordered to be removed.

Yesterday 500 wounded Austrians, and 200 French prisoners, arrived at Buchau. Quarters are providing at Biberach for 1800 of the latter. At Kloster, Marethal, and Okfenhausen, Austrian military hospitals are hastily constructed.

The Count Choteck arrived here this morning from the Archduke's head quarters at Neutenweiser, on his way to Vienna, with the gratifying intelligence of his royal highness having repulsed Gen. Jourdan beyond the river Aach.

FRANKFORT, March 19.

It is now reported that a disagreement prevails between Bernadotte and Jourdan. It was expected that Bernadotte would have advanced sooner to act against one of the wings of the Archduke, and give it employment, while Jourdan attacked the main body of the Austrians. It is said that the head quarters of Bernadotte will, in a few days, be removed to Schwetzingen, and those of gen. Neid, to Heidelberg. We have a report, tho' it requires confirmation, that general Bernadotte has applied to the Directory for his dismission.

KEMPTON, March 23.

Jourdan since the 21st has retreated ten leagus nearer Switzerland; his right is still at Constance. A considerable number of French wounded soldiers have arrived here, and a still greater number are sent to Tuttlengen, &c. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is estimated at 10,000 men.

SUABIA, March 24.

In the action of the 21st, gen. Jourdan had a horse shot under him. The French General Malitor was killed. Private accounts state the loss of the French to be 3000 men. They fought bravely but were overpowered by the superiority of the Austrian cavalry. Yesterday the head quarters of the Archduke, were at Hockengheim. Jourdan has his head quarters between Stockach and Engen, six leagues from Schaffhausen.

WESEL, March 24.

We have this moment received accounts from Frankfort, of the 19th. They confirm the intelligence respecting Jourdan's retreat: they also state, that an attack was made by the Archduke on the center of the French army, in which the Austrians had been successful A great number of wounded had arrived at Offenbourg, from Strasbourg. In general, the accounts of the respective armies are so different, that it is as yet impossible to give the result with accuracy. It appears, however, from the dispositions of the Austrians, and the fury with which they fight, that for this time, at least the republicans will not march so *fast* to Vienna.

MILAN, March 15.

The friends of liberty are very numerous in the Venetian States, and they wait only for the French to avow themselves, and to join their army. The apprehension of a general insurrection induces the Austrian government to adopt the most violent measures. It is stated as a fact that more than 1500 inhabitants of every description have been exiled, solely on account of the influence which they possessed over the people.

KONINGSBURG, March 18.

Letters from Mittau say, that field marshal Suarrow had arrived there from St. Petersburg in five days, and had set off again for the army of Italy, which he commands, and which is to consist of 100,000 Austrians, and 40,000 Russians.

He received the Cross of Malta when he arrived at St. Petersburg, and expressed his thanks for the favors conferred on him, by crying "*God save the Emperor*"—"*It is for you to save him,*" replied the Emperor, "*by saving Europe.*"

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from the General of Division Duhem, to the commander in chief of the army of Italy.

Head quarters at Foggia, 29th Ventose, (March 19.)

GENERAL,

The coalesced army of La Pouille & the Abbruzze's was by no means of an ephemeral duration. A number of galley slaves, & the scattered remainder of the corps which were before me in the Abbruzze's, strengthened by all the populace of San Severo and its cayirons, formed together an assemblage of 10,000 men, who had occupied a strong military position. They occupied a height covered with olives, which commanded an extensive plain, which was cleared by their cavalry, whilst their cannon was so placed as to command the principal opening.

After having made my dispositions the signal was given, and the attack was made with the quickness of lightning.—The manœuvres were bravely executed by our troops; the retreat of the rebels was completely cut off, and the remainder of the day was nothing more than an absolute measure. It was terminated only by the men mixing themselves with the women and children who had fled on the preceding day, and who were put forward to meet the fury of our soldiers. These objects, always respected in the eyes of Frenchmen, obtained for the rebels a degree of commiseration which they did not themselves deserve. Our soldiers, so terrible but one hour before, mildly reconducted these groupe of women and children to their forsaken habitations.

I had sworn to burn San Severo as the focus of this general revolt. The inhabitants had put to death all those who talked of a surrender, and who in their fury had imprisoned their Bishop for having, in the name of the Gospel, preached peace and submission. But I was touched by the miserable fate of a population of 20,000 souls: I ordered the plunder to cease, and pardoned them. More than 3000 rebels have perished, amongst whom were discovered several Neapolitan officers. Their cannon fell into our hands. I send you only their cavalry standards—those of the infantry were only church table-cloths.

Mons. Fredanio, Jan Marco, Torre Maggiore, and all the people of the surrounding districts came in the night to ask for pardon, insomuch that all la Pouille, which some days before with the exception of Foggia, was in a state of insurrection, is now absolutely pacified.

All the troops have continued to march in the path of honor. The aid-de-camp Mickand and the adjoint Dathe have distinguished themselves in this affair, and deserve the rank which I have requested for them.

(Signed) LEOPOLD BERTHIER.

FRANKFORT, March 26.

On the 20th and 21st engagements were fought near Saulgau, and in the neighbourhood of Pfullendorff, between the advanced troops of the imperial and republican armies, which terminated to the advantage of the former In the affair of the 21st, near Pfullendorff, the two commanders in chief were personally engaged, and the contest, which was most sanguinary, lasted upwards of six hours. In the event, Jourdan fell back near six leagues towards Switzerland.

UPPER RHINE, March 26.

On the morning of the 20th, a French adjutant arrived at the camp of major general Prince Schwarzenberg, who commanded a brigade of the van of the imperialists, to enquire if the prince was possessed of the declaration of war made by the cabinet of Vienna? and being answered in the negative, gave notice, in the name of the Directory, that the armistice was at an end, and hostilities renewed. Immediately on his departure, General Jourdan commenced a general attack on the Prince's brigade, and, by the energy of his assault, occasioned a momentary disorder in the imperial column, which consisted of Red Mantles, Gradiscans, the Hussars de Vesey, and some Hulans; the latter, who on the first onset were broken, rallied, and charged the enemy with such decision, as put them to the rout, and made some prisoners. Pursuing the advantage, the Red Mantles followed the fugitives down the Valley of Ollrach, and cut in pieces four squadrons of the 8th regiment of French chasseurs

On the morning following, the Archduke Charles, with the left wing of his army, attacked the Republicans near Ablach, in the district of Krauchenweis, between Scheer & Pfullendorff; the fight commenced at ten and was maintained with great obstinacy till four, when the French were routed at all points. Jourdan had a horse killed under him; General Lefevre lost an arm; and General Mohtor was killed; with upwards of 300 of the Republicans. Jourdan, in consequence of this defeat, on the 23d, removed

his head quarters from Pfullendorff to Engen, six leagues from Schaffhausen, and was endeavouring to form a junction with Massena in Switzerland. The Archduke, who had advanced his head quarters to Pfullendorff, followed by forced marches; and, if the Austrians from Moesbourgh had arrived in sufficient time, the retreat of the enemy would have been cut off.

A considerable number of French troops were made prisoners in the actions of the 20th and 21st; but it does not appear that the armies in Suabia were engaged on the 22d.

The column of the French army under General Vandamme, which was at Tubingen, on the 22d, in consequence of the actions of the 21st, suddenly abandoned that town and Gammarding; and the troops stationed at Frendenstadt, and who were, in conjunction with the peasantry of the country, labouring to construct works to connect the town with the pass of Kniebis, which commands that of Oppenau and the route to Kehl, had likewise been withdrawn, as well as the corps in its environs.

LONDON, April 9.

The Paris Gazettes of the 3d and 4th, confirm the accounts brought by former advices, of the successes of the French in Italy, where the presence of the Russians is highly necessary to stop the career of the enemy.—General Scherer gives the following account of the victory he has gained on the Adige:

Executive Directory.

The General in Chief of the armies of Italy and Naples, to the Executive Directory.

"Head-Quarters at Castel-Nuovo, 26th March, 7th year—at night.

"*Citizens Directors,*

"At break of day I attacked the enemy in his position between the Lake of Garda and the Adige, with three divisions. Two other divisions proceeded to attack Verona, while the sixth covered Legnano.

"The three divisions on the left carried, sword in hand, twenty-two redoubts or small forts, which the enemy had planted round their position. The slaughter was dreadful. After a most sanguinary combat of four hours, Generals Delmas and Grenier drove the enemy from all his positions, pursued him without intermission, and got possession of two bridges on the Adige.

"The division of Serrurier, on its part, seconded by our flotilla, carried all before it along the Lake of Garda.

"The two divisions which proceeded against Verona, have powerfully contributed to the success of the main attack. They fought with the greatest bravery from daybreak until dark, against a very numerous body of the enemy.

"Our recruits of the *conscription* rivalled the courage of our most veteran grenadiers. Poles, Helvetians, Piedmontese, Cisalpines, all have done their duty, and proevd themselves worthy of fighting by the side of Frenchmen.

"The result of this battle, which does honor to the army of Italy, even compared with its former victories, has put in our possession two bridges on the Adige, 12 pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and about 4,000 prisoners, among whom are a number of officers. The enemy has, besides, left on the field about 3,000 killed, and a great number wounded.

"General Delmas has received a ball in his leg, but he still continued to fight, notwithstanding his wound. General Delasme received a wound in the thigh, which obliged him to retire from the field.

(Signed) "SCHERER."

Letters from Ancona, dated March the 18th, state that the corvette La Sybile, which arrived at that place from Malta in 11 days, brought intelligence of the inhabitants being driven out of all the forts in the island by the French, who had in consequence of that success obtained provisions enough for two years. There were three ships of the line in the port, and a frigate from Toulon had landed wine and flour for the garrison. The English continued to blockade up the island by sea. They attempted to land troops in 50 boats, and to scale the town at night, but were in both instances vigorously repelled.

The majority of the Primary Assemblies continue to act in opposition to the views of the Directory; and the Electors in many districts seem determined to choose no other members than those whom the Directory drove out of the Legislative Councils last year.

Yesterday afternoon we received Paris papers to the 5th inst. which were brought to Dover in a neutral vessel from Calais.

On the 26th ult. General Jourdan wrote from his Head Quarters near Dutlingen, as follows:—

Jourdan, General in Chief, to Chatneuf-Randon, General of Division.

Head-Quarters at Weiler, near Dutlingen, 26th of March, 7th year.

"Since the 19th I have had several sharp actions with Prince Charles. In the last of them, which took place on the 25th, and continued for 13 hours, I remained master of the field of battle and made 4000 prisoners. But the enemy's army amounting to 60,000 men, and receiving daily reinforcements, I found myself under the necessity, though victorious, of falling back. I shall cover the defiles of the Black Mountains, so that the department of the Lower Rhine shall have nothing to fear; and I shall proceed forward as soon as I have received the reinforcements which are promised to me

(Signed) "JOURDAN"

We very much fear that the affairs of the Austrians in the Valteline are rather desperate. The following is the letter addressed by General Massena to the Executive Directory:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Massena, *Commander in Chief of the French army in Helvetia, to the Executive Directory.*

"Head-Quarters at Rheinck, March 28.

"Citizens Directors,

"I had ordered General Lacourbe to attack Finstermisster; and also the division of the army of Italy, in the Valteline, under my command, to attack Glurentz. That general performed his operations in his usual manner, and his dispositions were made with so much judgment, that the enemy was completely defeated. The result of the victory is 7000 prisoners and twenty-five pieces of cannon. The troops which compose the two divisions, and the gallant generals at their head, are entitled to the highest praise. General Lacourbe mentions the conduct of the conscription soldiers in terms of the warmest panegyric.—According to this information, Fonsterminster, Nanders, and Glurentz are in possession of our troops. I shall have the honor, Citizens Directors, to lay before you more in detail the circumstances of this brilliant success which happened on the 26th of March.

"Health and respect,

(Signed) "MASSENA."

HAMBURG, April 1.

Letters from Inspruck, of the 22d, state the total failure of the operations of the French in that province. Instead of their being able to flank general Hotze and the Archduke, the forces in the Tyrol can now act in conjunction with the armies in Suabia and Bregentz. The loss of the French in their attack upon Tyrol comprizes in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 1,600 men; amongst the latter are several Swiss and Cisalpines.

[Subsequent accounts from Tyrol, under date Hanau, 26th March, state that the French had been wholly driven out of that province.]

Ghezzar, the Pacha of Syria, according to letters from Constantinople, has commenced his march for Egypt; his army consisted of three columns, one directed against Cairo, the other against Damietta, and the third to join Murad Bey, who maintained his ground against the French.

The surrender of Cevita Vecchia is confirmed.

Accounts from Frankfort, of the 26th ult. say that the Elector of Mentz will make a separate peace with France

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From the LONDON GAZETTE, of April 2, 1799.

Downing-Street.

The following letter from Mr. Consul Foresti, has been received at the Principal Secretary of State's office, for the Foreign Department.

Port of Corfu, March 3, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that on the 1st inst. an attack was made by the united Turkish and Russian forces on the island situated in this port, called La Scoglio di Vido, and by the French L'Isle de la Paix. After a very short brisk fire of about two hours and a half from the ships of war, the troops were landed, and the said island was captured. An attack was made at the same time on the outworks of the town, and fort St. Salvador was taken by the Russian and Turkish troops, and the French themselves evacuated another outwork, called Il Monte di Abram.

On the morning of the 2d, a flag of truce was sent off by the French commander of the garrison of the town of Corfu, to the Russian Vice-Admiral, for the purpose of informing him of the wish of the garrison to capitulate; a Russian officer was therefore sent to the town with the propositions of the Russian and Turkish commanders, and they were accepted with little variation.

The capitulation of the garrison, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, was signed this afternoon, on board the Russian Vice-Admiral's ship.

I have the honor to be, &c.

SPREDION FORESTI.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation, entered into by citizen Dufour, Varize, Briche and Granville, French officers commanding by land and sea, and Vice-Admiral Uchakoff, and the captain Bey Cedir Bey, commanders of the combined Russian and Turkish squadrons; by which the French surrender prisoners of war, not to serve for eighteen months against Turkey, Russia, Great Britain, Sicily, or their allies. The Leander, a 50 gun ship, taken by the French, is included in the capitulation.]

LONDON, April 1.

France by the conquest of the kingdom of Naples, gains a population of nearly four millions and a half: and thus commanding Holland, controuling Switzerland, policing Italy and the Netherlands, she has a population altogether of little less than fifty millions.

The National Museum at Paris will receive most valuable additions by the conquest of Naples. The King's cabinet of curiosities is to be removed to Paris, and the most active researches are making amongst the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeia, for every thing that is curious and valuable.

A letter from Basle of the 22d ult. confirms the account before received of the entrance of the French into Verona, and adds, that the Austrians have been driven from Venice, and that all the Venetian territory is in a state of insurrection.

Apil 8.

By the Hamburgh Mail which arrived yesterday in course, we have a full confirmation of the defeat of the advanced guard of the French army on the 21st; and by the particulars of the victory which have transpired, it appears to have been a victory of very considerable importance. But the German accounts expressly say, no general battle has taken place.

The Imperial troops forming the advanced guard of the Archduke's army mounted to eighteen or twenty thousand men. The French advanced guard amounted, we may suppose, to the same number. These two detachments engaged at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 21st, and fought with great fury till four o'clock in the afternoon. The contest was, no doubt, carried on with the greater warmth, as the respective parties were cheered by the presence of the Commanders in Chief on each side. Victory declared in favour of the Austrians, and the French were forced to retreat. We have no good accounts of the loss of either army. One letter says the French lost 10,000 men. This is certainly a gross exaggeration. We may reasonably carry the number to 2,000, as the prisoners are rated at 1,200, or 1,800, and the killed and wounded at 300 or 400. The Austrians lost 500 in killed and wounded.

In consequence of this defeat the French head quarters were removed from Pfullendorff to Engen, a distance of about thirty miles. There is no account in this mail of the reported victories of the French left wing commanded by St. Cyr, or of the right wing commanded by Ferino. The former has been compelled to retreat. But it is stated that the French are in possession of Buchorn on the Lake of Constance; a circumstance which shews that Ferino must have advanced very considerably. If the Archduke follows up this success with energy and skill, it may lead to a general defeat of the French army, producing the most important effects on the situation of Europe. Jourdan seems to have found himself weaker than his antagonist, since Bernadotte has sent him reinforcements. The Austrian gen. Starray is marching against Bernadotte.

But the bright prospect of affairs in Suabia, is again clouded by the news from the neighbourhood of the Grisons. The Journal General de Cologne of the 27th ult. contains the following paragraph:

"An officer who has arrived post from "Mentz asserts, that the municipality of "that town had proclaimed, by the sound "of trumdet, a complete victory gained "by the French army, of which the re"sult has been, the capture of General "Hotze and 10,000 men."

We have letters from the Upper Rhine, from Strasburg and from Hanau of the 26th, and from Frankfort of the 27th ult. all of which are silent upon this intelligence, tho' much nearer the scene of action than Cologne. But it is possible that news might travel express through the French military posts. If it had been true, however, we should have heard of it by the passengers or papers which came from France on the 3d of April. We give very little credit to the report, but circumstances render it possible. Hotze had advanced to Bregentz, and was proceeding to drive the French from Buchorn. Ferino was marching in front to meet him, and perhaps Massena may have taken him in the rear. But the accounts are too vague upon which we attempt to form an opinion.

A report was circulated on Saturday of the passengers by the last cartels from France having heard before their departure, that advice had been received by the Telegraph at Calais of the defeat of the Archduke by Jourdan. This intelligence comes in a very questionable shape, & deserves but little credit; but it may be true. It is alike doubtful whether the French or Germans will be successful in a general engagement.

April 9.

The French appear to be smoothing the way for an amicable termination of their differences with America. We find in the *Redacteur* of the 20th ult a decree of the Directory concerning their late *Arrette* against neutral vessels. It bears as follows—

Considering that article 4 of the decree which concerns that Role d'eqipage of neutral ships has given rise to abusive interpretations relative to the Roles-d'equipage of American vessels, and as it is important to put an end to the impediments which have resulted therefrom to the American commerce—after having heard the foreign minister and the minister of justice

Declare,—That by article 4, of the above decree, it was not intended that the navigation of American ships, relative to the form of their Roles-d'equipage, should be subject to other conditions than those imposed on all neutral bottoms, by the 12th article of the regulation of 1744, and by article 9, of that of 26th July, 1788. And this is ordered to be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws.

April 10.

Between the 20th ult and the 25th the armies of the Archduke and Jourdan were engaged in four battles, all of which, and particularly those which were fought on the 21st & 25th, terminated in favor of the Austrians. The battle that took place on the latter of these days was, we may be confident, fatal to the Republican army, and that in a very great degree, as it was in consequence forced to abandon a large extent of valuable territory, which it was much its interest to have preserved. The French papers are silent as to what became of General Ferino after the battle of the 25th. His situation on the banks of the Lake of Constance must have been from that time very critical, as his communication with the centre of the French army necessarily became extremely precarious, and being placed between the Archduke and General Hotze, he could not [illegible] have faced both of them. We may expect to receive none but agreeable intelligence from that quarter; the Austrians have a manifest superiority, which the junction of General Zitaray will have considerably increased.

If such success as we could wish had not hitherto attended the Austrian arms in the Tyrol and in Italy, we are not less inclined to flatter ourselves that affairs will before long take a more favorable turn in those parts. The Imperialists will not begin the campaign offensively until the arrival of the Russian and Hungarian reinforcements. The Austrian troops who were beaten on the 26th ult. on the Adige were, besides, far from being so numerous as they are at this moment. Part of the army was then on the Piave, and our private letters inform us that the Corps de Reserve which was in cantonments in Friuli and in Carniola did not receive the order for marching until the 12th, and did not carry it into execution before the 16th

The army of Jourdan, although the strongest, is not that which is destined to take the most active part in the campaign. It is from the Lake of Constance to the Adige that the French will endeavor to make progress, and it is there too that it is of the most consequence to the Austrians to stop them. This consideration leads us to suppose that the Archduke will send reinforcements into the Tyrol, or that he will afford still more efficacious succour to that country, by making a powerful diversion in the Canton of Schaffhausen, which will infallibly have the effect of drawing back Massena into Switzerland, and of changing the theatre of war to the latter country.

LOST,

Between Craddock's wharf and Mr. James Brown's stable,

A silver Watch,

Capped, with the maker's name, Edward Hare, London, numbered 653, with a bit of black ribbon and steel key to it; it has also a small piece of the face broken off opposite the spring of the outer case, which spring is a little worn.

——A generous reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to Capt. John Lester, Rockett's, to Mr. S. Pleasants, or the subscriber at Mr. James Brown's.

THOMAS ARMISTEAD.

Richmond June 6, 1799.

☞ *A few thousand feet of seasoned HIGH LAND*

Pine Plank

of different sizes, may be had at the subscriber's MILL near RICHMOND;—where in future an assortment of

Plank and *Scantling*

will be kept for SALE by

William Mayo, Jr.

Powhatan, June 5, 1799. (tf)

To be SOLD, *on the 1st of July next,*

At the dwelling-house of the late Doctor

ANDREW LEIPER,

His Household and Kitchen Furniture, his Library, consisting chiefly of Books on Medical subjects, &c. Chirurgical Instruments, some Medicines, with his Shop Furniture—Also two Horses, a Riding-Chair, &c. &c.——A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five pounds, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

☞ *NOTICE.*

All those who have any demands against the estate of the said Doctor ANDREW LEIPER, are requested to bring in their accounts for adjustment; and those indebted to the said estate, are also requested to pay their respective accounts to

J. Gallego, Adm'r.

Richmond, June 6, 1799. (td)

Richmond Hill, 6th June, 1799.

I WANT to employ an HONEST ACTIVE MAN, who is well acquainted with accounts, to assist me in settling my Books, and collecting my Debts.

(tf) RICARD ADAMS.

H. Wilbar,

Master of the Steine House Academy, Brighthelmstone, England;

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Richmond, and its vicinity, that his ACADEMY is now open in a Commodious Room, at the house late Miller's Tavern, opposite the Swan,

His Pupils are taught the English Language Grammatically, Writing in all the fashionable hands, Arithmetic in whole numbers, Fractions both Vulgar and Decimal, the Extraction of the Roots, &c. and Book Keeping, after the Italian method, at two dollars per month and one dollar entrance.

The methods for the instruction of youth, are considerations of the most material consequence, merit the utmost attention of the teacher. Learning should be represented to them as difficult, or [illegible] on them as an arduous task, a constant attention should be had to their little difficulties, and they should be assisted in getting over them; thus instruction being represented in its most winning form, cannot fail to incite a generous emulation, by which alone the youthful mind is induced to exert itself. Nothing truly valuable can be obtained by a too great severity.

But while care is thus taken to inform the mind, the deportment of the body must by no means be neglected; the one should be an ornament to the other; and the most virtuous sentiments united to the politest behaviour, at least so as to render their manners easy to themselves and respectful to others; free from an awkward bashfulness, on the one hand and a rough, rude, low familiarity on the other.

The discipline of his school, and the support of that authority, so necessary to the support of concord and good order, is maintained not by inspiring a slavish fear and dread, but by cultivating the esteem of his pupils, by the arts of reason, advice, and persuasion, and where these fail, by confinement from play, the imposition of a task, &c. Correction is the last resource, and never made use of but in cases of obstinacy or crimes of a vicious nature.

This plan is not the visionary theory of one unskilled in the art of teaching, but the result of nearly twenty years experience, and, is what Mr. Wilbar will assiduously pursue. tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS A QUANTITY OF

Manufactured Tobacco,

FOR SALE,

AT his factory in the town of Manchester, where he still continues the business, and warrants his tobacco to be made of the first quality and put up in good order, with the place of his abode and name branded on the head of each cask.

D. GORDON.

April 9th, 1799.

N. B. Cash or Groceries taken in payment.

FOR SALE,

A NEW DOUBLE-GEARED

MILL,

With ten acres of LAND,

LYING in Henrico county, adjoining the lands of William Randolph of Wilton, and Col. William Heth, five miles below Richmond and one from James river.—A good Dwelling House at the Mills lately repaired which will accommodate a small family. This mill is on a never failing stream, and watered by a canal which has stood the greatest freshes without damage, and there is no danger of her ever being damaged or blown up by floods of water. This mill was set to work in January last, and has ground upwards of 600 barrels of corn, all country grist. A great bargain may be had in this property, as my state of health will not allow me to pay that attention to business which it requires. The many local advantages attending this property, make it unnecessary to give any further description. Persons wishing to purchase will view the premises, and judge for themselves. One third of the purchase money will be expected in hand, one third in eighteen months, and the remainder in two years. Interest from the date will be required if not punctually paid. A security on the property to insure payment will be taken, and an undoubted title will be given.

HALES SHARP.

Henrico county, Four-Mile-Creek, August 2, 1798 } [tf]

COPPER & TIN WARE *Manufactory.*

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friends & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all sizes finished and ready for delivery, made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as usual.

☞ The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD

Just received

And for Sale at this Printing Office,

A FEW COPIES OF

Monroe's View

OF THE

Conduct of the Executive.